

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

No. 3156

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £180,000.

LONDON: Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

BUYS and SELLS BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR

COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and

Agency Business generally, on terms to be had

on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, E. S.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. W. Watson, Esq.

C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dept.

Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., for Hallian.

GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS—

The Alliance Bank (Limited).

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money

received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills

purchased and collected. Advances made on

Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual

Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 1/2 month, 5 per cent.

" " " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply

to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

405

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, No. 46.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY, the 30th instant, (5th Moon, 5th Day) being the CHINESE MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs Office, Hulk and Stations.

All Examination of cargo and clearances of Junks will be suspended on that date.

J. MCLEAVY BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs
for Kowloon & District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 23rd May, 1892. [553]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES OF

£1 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution, the GENERAL

MANAGER of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, hereby invites applications from the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company for the ISSUE

of 10,000 NEW SHARES of £1 each at a Premium of 50 per cent., or £15 a Share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 31st day of May next applying for the New Issue will be entitled to One Share for every Five Shares registered in his name. Shares remaining unallotted in respect of incomplete numbers of Five Shares and Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply, will be allotted among the General Manager and the Company's staff.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 1st to the 4th day of June next, both days inclusive, and the whole amount applied for will be payable on application.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 4th day of June next, both days inclusive.

The present paid up Capital of the Company is £500,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of £10 each, and the New ISSUE is required to increase the Capital of the Company to £600,000 divided into 60,000 Shares of £10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New ISSUE will be placed to the credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The last Dividend paid by the Company was on the 5th November, 1891, being an Interim Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on account of that year, and the Final Dividend for 1891 will be payable in May next. The New ISSUE will rank for the Interim Dividend to be declared in November next on account of 1892.

Forms of application for the New ISSUE can be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICES over the Hongkong Dispensary or at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1892. [405]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong and in Shanghai, in Her British Majesty's SUPREME COURT for China and Japan, in which the Plaintiffs are—Ng Chi Kiu 伍次喬

Ng Pak Wan 伍伯賢, Ng Heng Lun 伍香輪, Ng Chi Yau 伍子尤, and Ng Ng Chung Man 伍仲文, and the Defendants in the Hongkong suit are—Ng Woon Soon 伍星昇, Ng Chau Fong 吳秋楨, Creasy Ewens and the China Land & Finance Company, Limited, and the Defendants in the Shanghai suit are—Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, the said China Land and Finance Company, Limited, and George Brown.

The said Suits are brought to establish the claims of the Plaintiffs to Five-sixths of the Monies and Investments lately in the hands of Messrs. Russell & Co. and of JOHN MURRAY FORBES and known as the HOWQUA TRUST. The hereditaments and premises claimed by the said Plaintiffs as forming a portion of the late Firm of Russell & Co. are registered in Hongkong as Island Lots Nos. 83, 718, 720 and 721 and Marine Lots Nos. 202 and 203 and in Shanghai as Lots Nos. 14, 14A, 14B and 15 on the Register at the British Consulate, and Lots Nos. 48 (formerly known as Lot Nos. 22A and 22B) 27 and 37 on the Register at the United States Consulate and the Plaintiffs have obtained an injunction in the said SUPREME COURT in Shanghai restraining the Defendants in the Shanghai Suit from dealing with or transferring the said Shanghai properties and are seeking to set aside an alleged Sale of the said Shanghai properties to the said China Land and Finance Company, Limited. And all persons are hereby warned against attempting to purchase any portion of the said hereditaments and premises claimed by the said Plaintiffs as forming part of the said HOWQUA TRUST and against lending any money upon the security of any portion of the said premises without the consent of the Plaintiffs until the above mentioned Suits have been finally heard and determined.

DENNYS & MOSSOP,

Solicitors for the above named.

NG CHI KIU, NG PAK WAN,

NG HEUNG LUN, NG CHI YAU

NG CHUNG MAN.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1892. [547]

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NOTICE is given that the SUPREME COURT of

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

Yamen runners. The prisoner must have enjoyed his trip to the provincial capital, being conveyed thither in a "wooden cage" on rollers all the way from where he was taken captive. He is now awaiting trial.

The late disturbances in the north have further impressed on the minds of the officials the importance of establishing a complete system of telegraphic communication throughout the empire, the first report of the outbreak in the north last winter having been communicated by wire through the Shingking province. The government now propose to extend their lines from Shingking to Kupchou, in order to expedite communication between the remote provinces in the north and the government.

We are told by a friend from Canton that the leader of the Tientsien rebels, T'au Yen-tien, having through successive defeats lost all his men and being reduced to such straits that he could not rally any more to his standard, has at last fallen into the hands of the government. Previous to his capture on the 23rd ultimo, the soldiers captured his third son and his wife. The rebel leader will be sent to the provincial capital where he will give account of his multifarious misdeeds before the august tribunal from which he is to receive sentence.

We are given to understand that H.E. the Viceroy was expected to arrive at his seat of government on the 20th instant and will not, as was expected, inspect the forts at Kiangyin this trip. However, H.E. will proceed to the place a short time hence. Returning from his round of official calls upon the various diplomatic representatives in the settlement on Wednesday, the Viceroy was encountered at the gate of the Arsenal by two desultate men, who being penniless, begged His Excellency to furnish their fare to their homes. A Tsaungming man at the same time availed himself of this rare opportunity of presenting his grievances to His Excellency and asked for redress, which had been denied him. The Hsien concerned was instructed to adjust the case complained of with all justice and despatch.

Magistrate Liu, who is conducting the mysterious murder case committed some time ago near Yangchow, presumably by the missing servant, is at a loss to find any definite clues that may lead to the arrest of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime. The boatmen and the two remaining servants profess themselves as being entirely ignorant of the affair, for completely in which they are incarcerated. Punishment and threats have alike been of no avail in extorting from them any confession. They cling firmly to their former statements of innocence and non-complicity. The body of a man which was reported to have been and was supposed to be the missing servant, has turned out to be a myth which was concocted by parties who were eager to obtain the reward which the Hsien had offered to persons giving information of the missing servant.

On the 21st instant, an Imperial edict was issued in connection with the memorial presented by H.E. Chang Chih-tung respecting the Hunan publications. The edict states that on receipt of the memorial from the Viceroy at Wuchang, having reference to the Hunan publications, "it was immediately referred to the Tsungli Yamen for deliberation. The Yamen having considered the contents thereof, recommends its adoption and solicits its sanction, and other scurrilous literature, yet being a man of rank—has—by his utterances on the subject—given countenance to the movement. Therefore he has rendered himself not free from guilt. Let the Board concerned set that Chou Han be deprived of his official rank and be placed under the strict surveillance of the local authorities that his future good conduct may be assured.

It is said that the coolies employed by the Taku Tug and Lighter Company at Tientsien and Taku to work cargo on vessels at or outside the Taku bar are the greatest rascals and thieves on the whole China coast. Complaints are frequently made about them, and they are often brought before the authorities for their conduct, but no punishment worth talking about is ever inflicted on them for they bribe the runners to lay the bamboo lightly and so it is next to useless to sentence them to it. The chief object of these coolies seems to be to steal every mortal thing they can lay their hands on. They steal the cargo from the lighters and send various little packages ashore to their guild, who see to its profitable disposal. Then after the legitimate labours of the day the profits of these peculations are divided among all the coolies on the river from Tientsien to Taku. There are always a lot of small boats attending the lighters to receive stolen property, and it is stated the head cooler receives the lion's share of the robbery. If any complaints are sent to the Company about stolen property, the value of the goods said to be stolen is always paid, and the amount charged to the lawdaw of the boat. But this is no punishment to the lawdaw because they can always steal enough to recoup themselves for any little losses they may sustain in this manner. Many mates of vessels have been made acquainted with their cost with the thieving capacities of these lighted coolies. It is estimated that the value of goods thus stolen amounts annually to Tls. 50,000 or Tls. 30,000 and there seems to be no means of checking the evil.

FOOCHOW,

May 19th.

On the 16th instant I telegraphed you the bare facts of the troubles that have lately taken place here, or rather in the country not far from here; and I now send you some details particularly. The house attacked by the mob in the city of Chingking was occupied by two ladies of the Church of England Zemana Society. It was an ordinary Chinese dwelling house. At first the mob merely surrounded it, but poured forth at once and continually all the abuse and insulting language at their command, directed of course against the unfortunate inmates. After a time they forced their way in, and sought to drive the ladies from the house; but the ladies, who were in a room in the upper storey, not being disposed to go, stood with their backs firmly planted against a wall so that nothing short of main force would move them, and in this position they remained for some three hours. At length the mob, resorting to a *raze*, telling them that some native Christian women were below desiring to see them. On hearing this they decided to go downstairs and started, but they were so pushed and hustled in, that instead of looking for the women, they were glad to get into the chairs which had been sent for them by the chief magistrate. They reached the *ysu* in safety, and they were promised protection until they could communicate with their friends.

In the meantime the Imperial proclamation hanging in front of the mission house was torn down, broken to pieces, and burned, while the house itself was subsequently wrecked, though not before all the ladies personal effects had been collected together and taken to their in the

yamen. The best intentions of the magistrate could not be carried out, as on the following morning the same excited and yelling mob assembled in front of the yamen, and the official had in the end to beg the ladies to leave the city with as little delay as possible.

Here, with all sympathy for the ladies during their trying time, I must mention as it is explained to me that they really drew all their trouble on themselves. Had they courted martyrdom they could not have laid their plans better. They dressed in native costume against the advice of those whose advice they should have followed, and they went to a city to which they were particularly warned not to go. They remained in the mission house when the trouble came long after the opportunity was given them to escape, the magistrate having sent chairs and repeated messages for them to come away at once, and when the time came for them to leave the yamen and go to the boat, they insisted upon not having the escort of soldiers which the magistrate thought necessary for their protection. I have read a published account of this trouble which dwells upon treachery, and knowing the facts of the case as I did, I could not help thinking that to say that this man is now suspended in an iron cage in the city. I have made special enquiry, and the only foundation I can find for the report is that some days ago a man was arrested and thrown into prison for attempting to buy girls for immoral purposes. The "cage" story seems to be the pure work of someone's imagination.

That some children did get separated from their friends for a time at least, and that some were stolen during the *Hui*, is not at all improbable, but an effort has been made and is yet being made to create an impression that they were stolen for the foreigners to be placed in the missions, or to have their eyes, etc., extracted. But as the *Hui* is now over, and the official so thoroughly on the alert, no one has the least fear of any real trouble.

A large body of soldiers was despatched to Tanying a few days ago to guard against any threatened outbreak at that place.

External vigilance seems to be the only condition, humanly speaking, of the foreigner's safety in China. —N. C. Daily News.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 20th.

In my Wednesday's letter I referred to a proclamation against the stealing of children. This seems to be a much more serious matter than appeared at first sight. What the real facts of the case are, it is very hard to say. Reports of every kind abound. One of them is to the effect that last week a man was arrested on the road to Tanying who had two children with him and whom he confessed he was taking to sell to the Catholic mission in Tanying. The report goes on to say that this man is now suspended in an iron cage in the city. I have made special enquiry, and the only foundation I can find for the report is that some days ago a man was arrested and thrown into prison for attempting to buy girls for immoral purposes. The "cage" story seems to be the pure work of someone's imagination.

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The same remarks apply to the other trouble mentioned in my telegram which took place just outside Kienning on the 13th May. By a special arrangement (made I believe between H.B.M. Consul and the Viceroy) the small mission hospital and dispensary there was to be carried on by natives alone, all foreigners keeping away for a specified time. Whether this specified time had expired I do not know, though I believe it had not. However that may be, all went well until Dr. Rigg made his appearance and then the trouble came. The building was attacked and in the end completely wrecked. The native assistants and students escaped by a back door, but the doctor declined to stir. Later on, he was obliged to leave the house, by a party of soldiers sent for his protection; but subsequent events show that either the party was not strong enough to protect him or that he made his escape from them, for according to all accounts he had to run the gauntlet amidst a shower of stones, bricks and mud, and was then the victim of a prolonged hunt by the mob. He was caught several times and thrown down, when kicks and blows were freely dealt him. On reaching some large vats of liquid manure they stopped him again, threw him down and essayed to throw him into one of them, but being a strong and active man he managed to get away and regained the road. Again they caught him, robbed him of his watch and chain, and tore off some of his clothes. A native Christian who had stood by the doctor all along, doing his best to help and shield him, was caught, severely beaten, and thrown into a number of vats of liquid manure, becoming half dead. It is worthy of record that a former patient he met on the way, seeing him without hat or umbrella, lent him his own and gave him fifty cash to buy some breakfast.

Of course in both of the above attacks the *Hui* were at the bottom of the trouble. The missionaries seem to know who the offenders are and hope see them punished in due time.

Everything is now quiet again and other missionaries treated with the greatest civility everywhere, and no doubt will be as long as they keep clear of the hotbeds of special foreign hatred of which Chingking and Kienning are two.

Whether the presence of the English Admiral had anything to do with it, I cannot say, but the prompt restoration of the hospital building outside Kienning looks as if the fact had had something to do with it; through in writing this I do not wish to detract, from the energy and power which I know our Consul, Mr. Phillips, has brought to bear on this trouble, as he has on every other occasion of difficulty arising here with signal success.

H.M.S.S. *Impetuus* and *Alert* arrived here on the 14th instant and left again yesterday for Ningpo.

The new season's tea will not be down in bulk much before the end of the month. It is thought that the market will not open until the middle of June. —N. C. Daily News.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 15th, 1892.

I have not much news to tell you about. Business has slackened as is usual after the first rush of the season is over. But this year's trade is not likely to exceed the exceptional returns of last year, owing principally to the scarcity of oil. Whereas, last year the market value of oil was Tls. 0.83; this year it is Tls. 1.50 per picul, almost double.

A deep gloom has fallen upon the community by the almost sudden death of one of its members, Mrs. Creek. During her short stay she earned the respect and esteem of all; an accomplished musician, a pleasant companion, a dear friend, she leaves many an aching heart to mourn her loss. —*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 16th.

The port has never been so full of missionaries as just now, the annual conference taking place here instead of at Monckton, as was the case last year. I believe the object of these meetings is to listen to reports of work done in the several districts and to make arrangements for the division of future labour. It would be well if all the different and differing sects could decide upon one course of teaching the Chinese. Perhaps it would be impossible to bring together Roman Catholics and Protestants, even if the seceders from the Established Church could be induced to agree. So long as there is such a gulf, and so many of such gulf, as now separate the numberless religions represented in China by good teachers, how can a poor and half-educated heathen be expected to decide who is right among the foreign priests, very few of whom agree with one another? No doubt, the missionaries' civilise the natives more and less, but until the West has once and for all settled which is the way, and the only one way, of truly following Christ, very little real progress will be made in the East. There is no doubt that without the Roman Catholic priests, whose generations before the Anglo-Saxons appeared as missionaries in China, or, at any rate, in this province, the most successful teacher is the missionary doctor. Native fully believe in his philanthropy and he is in a position doing good to body and soul. Several doctors are established

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS-STEAM-SHIP-COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN."

Captain Godard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [167]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE"

Captain Godard, will leave for the above place

on THURSDAY, the 22nd June, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [168]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 3,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to visitors and residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Decorated, and Refurbished.

A New and Handsome BAR has been opened on the Basement, while a new BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to

"VICTORIA HOTEL."

DORABEE & HING-KEE,

Lessors.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1892. [169]

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'ete is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO HOADY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1892. [170]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public

that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-kiwan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawns.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and the only best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Diners or Tiffins, prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [171]

BEING the ONLY Firm in the East devot-

ing themselves to the Music Trade entirely,

We are able to offer Customers far greater

advantages than any other Firm.

In our extensive workshops WE are able to

cope with any kind of repairs, and all our work

we guarantee to be equal to that done at all

Englands.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [172]

PIANOS, ORGANS,

MUSIC, &c.

PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.

PIANOS for Hire from \$8 per month.

PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.

PIANOS for Hire from \$8 per month.

PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.

PIANOS for Hire from \$8 per month.

PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—103 per cent.
prem. buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £1,000
paid up—264 per cent. div. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders,
shares—\$100 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan, & the Straits, Ltd.—
661 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan, & the Straits Ltd.—
Founders' shares—50 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1888, B—28 per cent.
premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—3 per cent.
premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.
premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$88 per
share, buyers.

China Trade's Insurance Company—\$59 per
share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 240 per share,
ex. div. sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per
share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$270 per
share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share,
buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$33 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—25
per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
30 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share,
sellers and buyers.

The Steam Laundry Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77
per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$40 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,
Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$10 per
share, sellers.

Punjon and Sungible Dus Samantan Mining Co.—
\$1.25 per share, sellers and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—50 cents
per share, buyers.

Imura Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share,
sellers and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—
nominal.

Touqua Coal Mining Co.—\$175 per share,
sellers.

The Jelbela Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
25 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents
per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$2
cents.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135
per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29
per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$16 per share,
ex. div. buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share,
buyers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$8 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$8 per share, sellers.

The West-Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$12
per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$10 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$1 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$95 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share,
nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$8 per share,
sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$18
per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—
\$5 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/0/1

Bank Bills, on demand 2/0/1

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 2/10/1

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/5/1

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/6/1

On INDIA:

T. T. 2/0/1

On Demand 2/0/1

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 7/2/1

Private, 30 days' sight 7/2/1

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

Mr. Thos. Blamey. Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Mr. V. Brown. Mr. Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant. Rev. A. M. Merton, B.A.

Mr. R. Buchan. Mr. H. Nobechi.

Mr. N. Cohen. Mr. S. de la Rama.

Mr. G. A. McDowell. Miss Reed.

Staff-Cmdr. J. Edwards. Mr. J. Rubin.

Mr. W. M. Fitzhugh. Mr. F. Shan.

Mr. Huber. Mr. J. M. Sreet.

Mr. H. M. Jones. Mr. W. T. Tarn.

Mr. J. Krug. Captain and Mrs. de
Tolissier.

Mr. J. MacGregor. Miss Moody.

Mr. J. W. Mason. Captain A. Tillet.

Miss Moody.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geissler & Co's Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—29.88.

Temperature—74.2°.

Humidity—50.

Thermometer—74.2°.

Thermometer—74.2°.